



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

rocks and minerals, is rightly omitted, thus preserving the unity and seriousness of the book.

The book is provided with a series of appendices devoted to a consideration of problems for laboratory work, to a series of well-chosen references, and to a number of maps. These latter are, however, not very satisfactory or clear, and are not sufficiently devoted to physical features.

The author has had the help of a very successful teacher of physical geography in a large academy, and thus his book has, as it were, been tested in practice before publication. As a result the book is well fitted for the better schools. The teacher who has come under the direct or indirect influence of the author will be able to use this text to the best advantage; but any teacher interested in the subject and abreast with the times will find here her best guide and help.

All interested in the cause wish the book great success, and those not interested in secondary school geography are glad to have the book for reference.

The author deserves the compliment of praise and of usage, and we trust he may receive both in large abundance. R. E. D.

With Peary near the North Pole. By Eivind Astrup. With Illustrations from Photographs and Sketches by the Author. Translated from the Norwegian by H. J. Bull. London: C. Arthur Pearson, Limited. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 8vo. (1898.)

Three years ago Mr. Astrup was found dead in the woods in the Lille Elvedal, in southern Norway; a lamentable end for a man not yet twenty-five years of age, full of energy, courage and promise.

The history of his book is told in the short *Preface*:

It happened that for a couple of years I passed beyond the pale of civilization, and visited places where none had ever been. These things I had, of course, to describe; . . . But then people would come and ask me, "When shall we get your book?" . . . The result of my literary activity I hereby venture to place before the public, hoping that they will not be too critical.

Astrup writes modestly and well. He keeps himself in the background, even when describing the long marches, in which he was Peary's one companion.

Much of the volume is devoted to the Eskimos, their homes, their belief, their games and hunting exploits.

Astrup went to Greenland by chance. He was in Philadelphia, with a fancy in mind of going to Africa, when he read a paragraph

about Peary's proposed expedition. He wrote to offer his services and was asked to present himself. This he did, armed with an English dictionary in one pocket and a Norwegian dictionary in the other, to look up a word, at a pinch :

A young man of African origin, the afterwards illustrious "Matt," showed me into Lieutenant Peary's working-room, where I was most heartily received by the explorer. His whole appearance inspired me with absolute confidence. His tall, lean figure was elastic and sinewy ; his features, coarse but determined, were aglow with intrepid resolution.

A less happy adjective than *coarse* could hardly have been found in the two dictionaries ; but it was, perhaps, the choice of the translator, Mr. Bull, to whom, also, seems to belong the vulgarism of *Matt, the nigger*, on page 16. On the whole, however, the English is fair, and the book leaves a pleasing impression of its young author.

The paper and print are good ; and the illustrations, which include a portrait of Astrup, are well reproduced.

By Way of Cape Horn. Four Months in a Yankee Clipper. By Paul Eve Stevenson, author of "*A Deep-Water Voyage.*" Illustrated from Photographs taken by the Author. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. 1899.

Many men have made the voyage round Cape Horn, but few undertake it, as Mr. Stevenson did, for pleasure. He says in his preface :

The pleasure which such a voyage affords the fortunate few, in whom there is a real affection for the sea, is quite indescribable. To such there is no monotony, for there is always something interesting and amusing going on aboard ship, if one's eyes are open ; the men themselves present an inexhaustible field for study and reflection. . . .

Mr. Stevenson's eyes and mind were open and he saw wonderful things ; the peaceful beauty of the ocean under the warmer sky, the strange constellations, the albatross riding the storm, the sunsets off Cape Horn, and even the cape itself, which so few have seen.

On board the ship he studied the officers and the crew in a way that recalls Dana's observations in his *Two Years Before the Mast* ; though Dana, as a sailor, was closer to the men whom he studied. They lead a hard life, these men

Housed on the wild sea, with wild usages,
and Mr. Stevenson has to tell of painful scenes of cruelty and